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Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever, plague, and smallpox—Disinfection of vessels—Dysentery in Pernambuco.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, March 20, 30, 31, and April 2, as follows:

During the week ended March 20 I inspected and issued bills of health as follows: Brig barkentine *Kings County* for Pensacola, engaged in the lumber trade. This vessel carried no passengers and had no change in personnel of crew while here, and went home in stone ballast, no cargo. This vessel was inspected on March 17. On March 19 I inspected the French steamship *Santa Fe*, for New Orleans, with a cargo of coffee, no passengers, and no change in personnel of crew while here. Both vessels lay in the open roadstead while here.

Sanitary conditions at Maceio.

A report, dated March 16, from Maceio, in the State of Alagoas, just south of Pernambuco, reports that the sanitary condition of that capital is good, and that an isolation hospital is provided for the treatment of infectious disease should dysentery or plague be brought to the city from infected ports.

A report is received from Para, Brazil, in regard to the use of the Yersin serum in plague cases in Para, which has been one of the hotbeds of this disease in Brazil.

Mortuary report for the week ended March 20, 1904.

There were in all 315 deaths during the week, of which 2 were from yellow fever, with 5 new cases. At the close of the week there was only 1 case in the hospital São Sebastião, while the 2 deaths occurred in two districts of the city named, Santo Antonio and Espirito Santo.

There were no deaths from plague, and only one new case reported during the week, and at the close of the week there were 12 cases under treatment at Paulo Candido Hospital at Jurajuba. Variola caused 41 deaths, with 98 new cases reported, and at the week's end there were 79 cases under treatment at Hospital São Sebastião.

There were no deaths caused by measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, beriberi, or leprosy. Grippe caused 8 deaths, enteric fever 1, dysentery 1, malarial fevers 4, and tuberculosis 43.

From the first of January to date there have been the following number of deaths from some of the principal zymotic diseases: Yellow fever 12, plague 33, variola 319, measles 12, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 5, diphtheria 4, grippe 75, enteric fever 26, dysentery 11, beriberi 39, leprosy 4, malarial fevers 132, and tuberculosis 580.

The highest range of the thermometer during the week was on March 18, 31.0 C., and the lowest on March 14, 23.4 C., with an average for the 7 days of 25.57 C.

Plague at Lima, Peru.

A dispatch from Lima, Peru, March 30, states that the department of hygiene of that city is putting into practice energetic measures toward the suppression of the bubonic plague, and that the people show a disposition to assist in the enforcement of such measures.

The dispatch further states that so far the port of Callao has maintained complete freedom from the disease.